THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9757. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24. 1784.

THEATRE ROYAL,

On SATURDAY next, the 27th current, will be presented,
For the THIRD NIGHT,

THE TEMPEST;
OR,
THE INCHANTED ISLAND.

Altered from SHAKESPEARE by DRYDEN.

Being the Last Time of performing it this season.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses, and Decorations.

Prospero, — Mr WOODS;
Hippolito, Mr TANNETT;
And Ferdinand, Mr CAUTHERLEY,
Caliban, Mr DAVIS;
And Trincalo, Mr MOSS.
Dorinda, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
Miranda, Miss MORRIS;
And Ariel, Mrs BADDELEY.

The Play opens with a View of a ROCKY SHORE, and a Tempestuous Sea, on which is seen

A SHIP IN DISTRESS.

Amidst the horrors of a Storm, attended by peals of Thunder, and a shower of Fire, the vessel strikes upon a rock, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the Mariners to save her, goes to Pieces.

In Act III. A Subterraneous Banquet rises, and is afterwards carried away by Furies, affected by the Magic of Prospero, and his attending Spirits.

In the course of the Play will be introduced (for the Fourth Time) an

AIR BALLOON:

Exhibiting, in two points of view, a distinct representation of that

Very Extraordinary Invention:

First, In its perpendicular ascent; and, 2dly, in its horizontal direction, as it was seen conveying the SIEUR GIROUD DE VILLETTE and MONS. ROZIER over Paris, the 19th of October 1783, with a distant VIEW of that CITY.

The Play concludes with a beautiful VIEW of a CALM SEA,
With Neptune and Amphitrite in a Triumphal Car,
Drawn by SEA HORSES.

To which will be added, the celebrated Burletta of

TOM THUMB THE GREAT.

Being the Last Time of performing it this Season.

Lord Grizzle, Mr MOSS;
King Arthur, Mr HALLION;
And Tom Thumb, Master CHARTERIS.
Princess Huncamunca, Mrs HENDERSON;
Glumdalca, Queen of the Giants, Mr DAVIS;
And Queen Dollalolla, Miss MORRIS.

To begin at HALF PAST SIX o'Clock.

A MASTER-MASON-MEETING is appointed to be held in the Lodge of ST LUKE, on Friday next the 26th current.

The Right Worshipful MASTER will take the chair precisely at Six o'clock, for the instruction of such Young Brethren as please to attend at that hour, in order that the festivity usual at such a meeting may begin at Eight.

N. B. Brethren unqualified for a meeting at that hour will have an opportunity of being made Masters by nine o'clock, before the meeting, as the Lodge will be open for that purpose.

WANTED,

A PERSON qualified to take the charge of overseeing the BAKERS MILLS at Partick and Clayslop, in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, bred to flour miller trade, understanding the working of mills and machinery.

Any such, upon producing the necessary certifications of their being so, betwixt and the 15th April, in the hands of John M'Fait, present deacon, will meet with good encouragement.

Not to be repeated.

To the Lovers of Music.

On Saturday next will be published,

Price only One Shilling and Sixpence,

A NEW EDITION OF NUMBER FIRST.

(To be continued regularly every Week, without a possibility of interruption)

OF THE

NEW MUSICAL MAGAZINE.

INTENDED TO CONTAIN A COMPLETE,

THE WHOLE WORKS OF

Arne,	Corelli,	Handel,	Pergolesi,	Schobert,
Bach,	Giordani,	Haydn,	Purcel,	Stanley,
Boyce,	Green,	Pepusch,	Scarlatti,	Worgan,

And other celebrated British, Italian, German, and French Composers.

Accompanied with a

Complete Dictionary of Music:

Comprehending not only a familiar explanation of all the terms of art, ancient and modern; but History, Biography, Instructions for composition and practice, and every thing that relates to the science.

☞ The intelligent Public will judge, on examining the following comparative estimate of the prices of the articles already published in the Musical Magazine, with those sold by themselves; to say nothing of the valuable Letter press given in each number, and the superior accuracy and uniformity of the whole.

Contents of the Sixteen first numbers of the New Musical Magazine already published, price only Twenty-four Shillings altogether.

	Prices of Mess. Harrison and Co's neat and uniform edition.	Music-sellers prices.
Comus, (No. 1.)	L. 0 1 6	L. 0 3 6
Messiah, with the choruses in score, (No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,)	0 7 6	2 2 0
Chaplet, (No. 7.)	0 1 6	0 4 0
Acis and Galatea, with Dryden's Ode on St Cecilia's Day, the choruses in score, (No. 8, 9, 10, 11.)	0 6 0	1 1 0
Judas Maccabeus, with the choruses in score, (No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.)	0 7 6	2 2 0
	L. 1 4 0	5 12 6

The above needs no comment—and the encomiums, as well as encouragement, the Publishers have received from many of the Nobility and Gentry, and from such Professors of the Science as are uninfluenced by monopolizing music-sellers, for the spirit and propriety with which they have continued to carry on this liberal undertaking, at once claim their warmest gratitude, and encourage them to exert every endeavour in the future conduct of so important and extensive a design.

*** It may seem unnecessary to hint, to Persons of good sense and discernment, that those who purchase the ENTIRE WORKS of all the celebrated masters, can have little occasion for the partial, insignificant, and incomplete selections of ignorance or vanity, sold at prices considerably dearer than the whole.

London—Printed for HARRISON and Co. No. 18, Paternoster Row; and sold by W. GORDON, Parliament Square, Edinburgh; where subscriptions are taken in for the *Witt's Magazine* and *Geographical Magazine*, both printed for Harrison and Co. ——Specimens of the *Globes* may be seen at Mr Gordon's shop, where the old and new Subscribers will please send their orders for the numbers lately come to hand.

TO THE REAL FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF AYR.

GENTLEMEN,

IF my friend Colonel Montgomerie shall not be a candidate at the next election, I intend to offer my services as your representative in Parliament. If Colonel Montgomerie stand, he shall have my warmest support; for I have never ceased to think, that great injustice was done both to you and him, when he was deprived of the seat given him by your voice; and I am very desirous to have ample reparation made for that injustice. Indeed, Gentlemen, you have, at the two last general elections, been disappointed of your representation, by the unconstitutional means of those votes, which, upon a motion that I glory in having made, were, at a meeting of this county, 29th October 1782, declared to be *vamped* and *fictitious*.

Colonel Montgomerie and I will probably at no time be on different sides. We are both connected with the respectable old interest of the county; and I trust we should both be exceedingly *sorry* to hurt it by a division, of which its enemies are eagerly watchful to take advantage.

I pledge my word and honour, that if there is not a greater number of the *real freeholders* for me, than for any other candidate, I shall retire from the contest. I disdain to avail myself of what I condemn; and I am not callous enough to bear the indignant and reproachful looks of my worthy neighbours, who would consider, that by an artful use of the letter of that law which so loudly calls for reformation, I had triumphed over their wishes, and annihilated their most valuable privilege.

My political principles I have avowed in the most direct and public manner, to be those of a steady Royalist, who reveres monarchy, but is at the same time animated with genuine feelings of liberty; principles which, when well understood, are not in any degree inconsistent, but are happily united in the true British constitution.

The confidence with which I have been honoured by many of you in my profession as a Lawyer, and other marks of attention which you have been pleased to shew me, embolden me to believe that you think well of my integrity and abilities. On the other hand, I declare, that I should pay the utmost deference to your instructions as my constituents. And, as I am now the representative of a Family, which has held an estate in the county, and maintained a respectable character for almost three centuries, I flatter myself, that I shall not be reckoned too presumptuous, when I aspire to the high distinction of being your Representative in Parliament; and that you will not disapprove of my indulging an ambition, that this Family shall rather advance than fall off in my time.

Though I should not be successful at the next, or at any future election, I am so fortunate as to have resources enough to prevent me from being discontented or fretful on that account; and I shall ever be, with cordial regard,

GENTLEMEN,
Your very faithful,
And obedient humble servant,

AUCHINLECK, 19th March, 1784. JAMES BOSWELL.

STAMP-OFFICE, Edinburgh, 23d March, 1784.

ACT to explain and amend the TAX on BILLS of EXCHANGE and RECEIPTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by the above act it is enacted, "That, from and after the 25th instant, any Bill of Exchange, "Promissory or other Note, or any Receipt or other discharge given "for the payment *of money*, upon Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, *not* "*duly stamped*, shall forfeit the sum of Five Pounds, to be recovered "before any neighbouring Justice."

All Drafts or Orders on Bankers, or persons acting as Bankers, for payment of money on demand, which are not drawn payable to the *bearer*, are charged with the Stamp duties imposed by the act of the last Session, on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, &c. except such as may be legally given for any sum not amounting to forty shillings.

All persons required to give receipts, are impowered to charge the value of the stamp to the person requiring the receipt.

The following receipts are exempted from the duty, viz. Receipts for the purchase of shares in the public funds, Bank Stock, Stocks of the East India or South Sea Company, or for the dividends paid or payable on shares of the said Stocks; also, Receipts for Draw-backs or Bounties, Certificates of Over-entry, or Portage-bills at the Custom-house.

No Bill of Exchange, promissory or other Note, Receipt, or other Discharge given for the payment of money (required by law to be stamped) shall be permitted to be stamped, after the same shall have been written or signed, unless upon the payment of the Duty, and TEN POUNDS.

ALEX. MENZIES,
Collector North Britain.

DEBATE ON THE MUTINY BILL.

(Concluded from our paper of Saturday last.)

Mr *Fox* rose immediately after Mr Pitt's reply to Mr Powys's explanation, and commenced a speech of most astonishing ability, in his very best manner of solemnity and dignity. He said, the Right Hon. Gentleman over against him (Mr Pitt) had used an expression somewhat singular, in addressing the Hon. Gentleman behind him (Mr Powys). The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, he would *give* the Honourable Gentleman *leave* to think and to speak of him as he pleased. Perhaps the Right Honourable Gentleman did not mean to confine his gracious permission to the person to whom it was addressed, but to extend the same gracious permission to all those who should presume to differ from him in opinion. Whether he meant to include him (Mr Fox) in that number, he did not know; but whether he did, or whether he did not, he should *take* leave both to think of him, and of every public man, as he chose, and to declare those thoughts in such expressions as should occur to him to be fit to use upon the subject, without any reservation whatsoever. The Right Hon. Gentleman had thrown obloquy upon the Hon. Gentleman behind him, because he had voted on different sides. But the Honourable Gentleman had forgot that the ground of his triumph that day, (a new ground of triumph, indeed, for a Minister in this country!) the near majority of the preceding night, was entirely owing to those who supported him having acted upon the principle which he reproached the Hon. Gentleman with, that of having voted on different sides. He wished they had all acted with as much principle, and with the same attachment to the constitution. He desired the Right Honourable Gentleman not to triumph too early and prematurely upon his supposed victory. Let him look back and look forward; let him consider who they were that supported him, and reflect who they were that had left him; for if the majority of the preceding night were the subject of negociation, he would be happy indeed to conclude a treaty for the persons who voted in that division remaining exactly and precisely as they then were. The Right Honourable Gentleman, with a high and imperious tone, had said, he would not quit his situation, in compliance with the dignity of that House, and the principles of the constitution. He considered union as impracticable, although every thing had been conceded to him that he had asked, except the constitution of the country. And in the tone that he assumed, he displayed an indifference that was hardly compatible with the degraded and disgraced situation in which he had stood, during the whole course of the present contest. He desired to observe to the Right Honourable Gentleman, that it frequently happened in human nature, that haughtiness and meanness were not incompatible. The Right Honourable Gentleman, when he himself was personally concerned, displayed in his actions all that obstinacy and pertinacity which made it impracticable to deal with him, but when he recollected the transactions of last year, he did think the Right Honourable Gentleman, whatever attachment he might have to his own imaginary dignity, had not much to the real and solid dignity of his country. When the Right Hon. Gentleman was to enter into a negociation with the Duke of Portland, he shewed abundance of pride, abundance of punctilio, a complete and perfect adherence to his own personal dignity. But had the Right Honourable Gentleman, when he was one of those who concluded an ignominious peace, shewed the same degree of attachment to the dignity of his country? No. The Right Honourable Gentleman acted upon a different principle, and in proportion as he conceded the interests of the country to France and Spain, in proportion as he lavished her honour and laid it at the feet of her natural enemies, in the same proportion he was determined to keep up his own. The Right Honourable Gentleman's pride, he said, was all purely personal, nothing could affect him that affected other men; that conduct which produced the unanimous applause of all mankind, could not penetrate his breast. The concession of the noble Lord in the blue ribband, to facilitate a negociation, voluntary surely, and not wished, nor asked, but deprecated by him (Mr Fox) and his friends, had, from its unexampled disinterestedness, met with the applause of all who heard him; and he believed there was no mind ever made, but the Right Hon. Gentleman's, that was capable of refusing it applause, or saying it did not facilitate negociation. That noble Lord, he said, although distinguished by a most numerous and independent body of support in that House, (now that the Right Hon. Gentleman had purged it of what was least so) had willingly, nobly, and disinterestedly relinquished his advantages for the purpose of facilitating union, and yet the Right Hon. Gentleman did not feel that it forwarded that object so desired by all.

The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that the Duke of Portland had already taken place, by entering into treaty with the Right Hon. Gentleman for a new Administration; but the fact was not so.—The noble Duke had conceived that he might, consistently with the honour of that House, treat with the Right Hon. Gentleman, when sent to by his Sovereign, provided it was to form a new Administration.—He (Mr Fox) said, at the time that he consulted with the noble Duke on the subject, that he should consider that the Right Hon. Gentleman was not serious, if he inserted the words of Lord Sidney's letter, the terms *fair* and *equal* in his proposition: the fact was, he did not insert those words. The noble Duke asked an explanation of the word *equal*, being a term which might admit of two meanings; if it was meant by *equal* to express *fair* or *equitable*, he had no objections to it, because it would form a ground of negociation; but if the word equal was meant in its ordinary import, he could not consider it as the ground of negociation. The Right Hon. Gentleman would not explain it, and the attempt to negociate had failed. In order to forward the end of union, however, the noble Duke was willing to go further, and signified that he was ready to treat on *principles of fairness and equality*, which the Right Hon. Gentleman altered to an *attention to fairness and equality*. To differ upon this alteration of expression, Mr Fox said, would to those not in the negociation, or not accustomed to such things, appear trivial; but the fact was, it was not as it appeared to be, a difference about words, but about things. It was a marked symptom of the impracticability of the Right Hon. Gentleman to treat for an union on any admissible principle. He did not say to which of the two parties the balance should be given; that he said was the result of negociations; but to negociate with a person who would not explain the meaning of a doubtful word, and who would not abide by the words of the noble Duke when he agreed to alter them, shewed that the Right Hon. Gentleman wished to act with them on no other footing but the footing of their being his slaves. Thus much he said for the difficulty with respect to treaty in as far as the noble Lord was concerned, and in as far as the explanation of the word equality was concerned. The next difficulty was the India bill; and here too, every thing that could be done to facilitate the union was done. It was stated, that the objectionable points of the bill, as far as patronage went, were given up, and the rest was subject for negociation, which was all that the nature of the subject would admit in that stage of it. Yet when these three difficulties were all given up, when to his ill judged pride every thing was granted by the noble Duke, he then found a new difficulty started by his deviating from the expressions made use of. Mr Fox said he found himself very differently constituted indeed from the Right Hon. Gentleman, and standing, he thanked God, upon very different ground, he did not found his pride or his ideas of honour in not giving way to the opinions of others; he did not conceive that any triumph existed in an obstinate and pertinacious persisting in his own opinion against that of others, but in giving up his own opinion, in compliance with what he found to be the unanimous and prevailing sense of his friends.

The Right Hon. Gentleman, he said, had in reply to the Hon. Gentleman behind him, upon the composition of the corps by which he was supported, endeavoured to make it appear that it was the same body of men with whom that Hon. Gentleman had acted in opposition to the India bill before the holidays. He desired the Right Honourable Gentleman not to let success (singular success indeed, upon which to found much

triumph!) so far get the better of him, so far overturn his mind, as not only to deprive him of his memory but his understanding. Let the Right Hon. Gentleman remember, that the greatest number of those who supported him now, did not support him then; they never had supported him out of office, and he would tell the Right Hon. Gentleman, they never would support him out of office. They did not go with him, they went with his creators: they were not attached to him, but to those who put him where he was; and if they should be likely to become attached to him, those who made him would unmake him. They would take advantage of his security and his confidence; they would avail themselves by flattering the prevailing foible of his mind, his idea of his own consequence and superiority to other men; they would try to convince him, that he acted from his own opinion, but when they found him really doing so, they would take advantage of their power; they would betray and persecute him, as they had persecuted and betrayed his father, and as they had done all who were not obedient to their will. The Right Hon Gentleman objected, he said, to his noble friend who generally sat near him, on account of the American war, and yet if those who supported that Right Hon. Gentleman, and supported that noble Lord to the last in the American war, nay, maintained in that House, after he, and every body, had given up the propriety of carrying it on, were subtracted from those who supported him, his situation would be more pitiful, if possible, than it had ever been. The Right Hon. Gentleman had, he said, with a false and ostentatious pride, objected to the noble Lord, and yet he was mean enough to seek support from those who were content for the present to flatter his self-sufficiency and importance, by the scandalous meanness of vilifying that war which they had promoted, encouraged, and supported. He said, he had always held the doctrine, and repeatedly discussed it of late, that persons might with propriety act together when the grounds of their difference were over; but the Right Hon. Gentleman had not done so; he had founded his ideas of honour on proscribing the noble Lord, but he had no hesitation in availing himself of the worst of those who had been committed with the noble Lord in the system of policy he had reprobated. But the Right Hon. Gentleman had grounded his imaginary triumph upon the situation of that House, and of having gained a victory over it; he could assure him, that when he was building his hopes of triumph upon that ground, he was placing himself in the most unfortunate situation that could be chosen, even if it could be established. The Right Hon. Gentleman would endeavour to act with zeal and with honesty in his situation. Let him recollect the more honest he was in the discharge of his duty, the more likely was he to be displaced. Those who placed him there, those who then kept him in his situation, would be the first to undermine and destroy him, to make his situation incompatible with an honest discharge of his duty; for the same reason they now kept him, to prevent men more honest, and more bound to fixed principles, from occupying his place. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in his conduct, had established this principle:—the House of Commons has no controul upon the Prerogative in the appointing Ministers; the confidence of the House of Commons is not necessary to their continuance in office. When he should be dismissed by the very same hands that raised him, and for no other reason but accomplish which he has so ſerve the destructive purposes, to those who dismissed him? No. When he came with all his skill and eloquence, improved and matured by experience, to make his appeal to that House, they would tell him, aye and with truth and with effect, upon whose unconstitutional and ruinous principles, that he was now combating with so much zeal to establish, that no such arguments could be supported with decency or propriety by him; they would say, talk not to us of the House of Commons; remember, in the year 1784, you established yourself upon this ground; that the nomination of Ministers was in the Crown, and that the House of Commons could not discuss the appointment."

The Right Hon. Gentleman, with an unusual air of triumph, had stated his victory over that House, but for fear of stating it too far, he had checked himself, and taken advantage of what had fallen from an Honourable Baronet near him (Sir M. W. Ridley) viz. that it had been a conquest of their constituents. If the Right Hon. Baronet had used that expression as a figure of speech, he said he had no objection to it, but if he considered it as a real conquest, he must differ from him. Had there been any fair, any real appeal to the people? Had there been any true judgment taken of their opinions? No: Their constituents had been instruments in the hands of the Crown, but the Crown had been the real conqueror Addresses were brought from different parts of the country, and those Addresses were made use of as expressing the sense of the people, without any thing definite he assigned as to their number, or their mode of being procured. Who was the judge of their being such in number and kind, as to express the sense of the people? The Crown, and the Crown alone, therefore the Crown had only to declare and to conquer. He said, it might be, because he was not of a desponding nature, that he thought so, but he was firmly and absolutely convinced, that the House was not, that it could not be conquered. The Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that though the Hon. Baronet might always have been against a short mutiny bill, against refusing supplies, it was not so with all the House. If those persons had changed their minds, it was because they were conquered. He denied it, they waved it, because not expedient, not because they were conquered. He had been for a short mutiny bill, and he had been for it, for the same reason that he had been against refusing supplies: because it was the means of assisting, or rather of securing the progress of public business, by preventing dissolution. The House had it in its power every day to vindicate its privileges, whenever it should appear consistent with reason and propriety so to do. Till a dissolution was decided on, and a determination shewn to continue to pay no regard to that House, that House never could be conquered. And then what the supporters of the present Ministry say in their writings would be true, in fact that the euthanasia of the British constitution is a mild despotism; that it would be mild, might be judged from the mild temper of the Right Hon. Gentleman, from his tranquillity and equanimity in the midst of success, from his not being elated with conquest and victory,—such victories indeed as no Minister before him could ever boast. He said he defied them to retain the most imperfect show of liberty if that House continued to speak to the Crown in vain; and that if they did not succeed in the proper means of redress, the forms of the constitution might remain, but the essence and spirit of freedom was gone and lost for ever. But the House, he said, was not so conquered—the triumph of the Right Honourable Gentleman had proceeded from the smallest majority he remembered. He recollected, he said, those quiet and reasonable times, when Ministers considered the confidence of the House as totally gone from them, even if a large minority had come to such resolutions as had been carried by a majority, because with a large minority the public business could not go on. Now, how could the Right Honourable Gentleman carry on the public business? it must be by the House doing, what he said he was resolved to do, viz. not only to suffer, but to assist the public business to go on, for he knew the country could not do without it. That if the House, while it aided the Administration in the different, great, and important measures of Government, always retained the impression of vindicating their own privileges and independence, when the proper time should come, it was not to be conquered by any attempt of the secret advisers or ostensible Ministers of the Crown. He begged therefore that this might be deeply impressed on their minds, that while the public business was going forward, that House was not conquered; it was not, it could not be conquered by an Administration founded on the worst corruption; it could not be conquered by the Right Honourable Gentleman, whose name, with all it had to boast of, would become ridiculous and contemptible when set against his situation.

The *Solicitor-General* expressed his resentment at the indiscriminate abuse thrown out by the Right Hon. Gentleman against all those who supported Administration.

Mr *Fox* said, the learned Gentleman had grossly misrepresented him; he had not, *indiscriminately*, censured the supporters of Administration: on the contrary, he said that Ministers were supported by a chosen band of friends, but also by a still greater number who did not vote with them while they were in opposition, and who, in fact, were never yet known to vote *against* a Minister.

Mr *Marsham* vindicated his own conduct and that of his Honourable friend, in the negociation between the contending parties: he said he would have consented to bear a part in it; he knew he was running great risk with respect to his character; but as his country's good was his only object, he resolved to pursue that good, though to the temporary injury of his own character. He then read a letter from the Duke of Portland to the St Alban's Meeting, relative to the last message from the Minister.

Mr *Hamet* said a few words; and the question was put on the motion of the Secretary at War, for a twelve month's Mutiny bill, which was agreed to without opposition.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *March* 20.

AT the Court at St James's, the 17th of March 1784,

PRESENT,

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to constitute the Rt. Honourable Lord George Lenox, Constable of his Majesty's Tower of London, and also Lord Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets, his Lordship this day in Council took the oaths appointed to be taken, instead of the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, as Constable of the said Tower, and as Lord Lieutenant of the said Tower Hamlets; and likewise the oath of Constable of the Tower of London.

The King has been pleased to appoint Anthony Merry, Esq; to be his Majesty's Consul at Malaga.

The following Address of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Edinburgh, has been presented to the King by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas, Representative in Parliament for the County of Edinburgh, being introduced by the Lord of his Majesty's Bed-chamber in Waiting: Which address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

Unto the KING's most Excellent Majesty,

The Address of the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Edinburgh.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Freeholders, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of Supply, and Heritors of the County of Edinburgh, conceive it to be our duty now to exercise that privilege, the birthright of Britons, of approaching the Throne of their Sovereign, and of conveying to his ear, the unbiassed, unsolicited, and honest expression of their sentiments and wishes.

While we have beheld of late, with great concern, the most open and resolute efforts towards an innovation of our admirable constitution, both in the attempt to create a new executive power, and in the exercise of the most clear and defined prerogative of the Crown!—While we have seen these attempts seconded by a determined and uniform endeavour to impede every measure of Government, we have marked, with a heart-felt satisfaction, the exertion on the part of your Majesty, of a calm and persevering wisdom, in the steady refusal of your acquiescence in those demands of disappointed partizans, which would strip the Sovereign of his legal powers, and destroy the balance of that constitution which is the admiration and envy of Europe.

We are fully convinced, Sire, that since the glorious æra of the Revolution, the sceptre of these realms has never been wielded with more moderation, nor the rights of the people more inviolably preserved, than under your Majesty's reign; And we trust that your Majesty, with the aid of able Ministers, of your free choice and appointment, will invariably pursue such measures of government, as will tend to the maintenance of the just rights of every branch of the constitution, and the happiness of your subjects.

Signed in our name, and by our appointment, by the Preses of the Meeting, at Edinburgh, the 11th of March 1784.

ARCH. HOPE.

The following Address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow, has been presented to the King by John Craufurd, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the City of Glasgow, being introduced by the Lord of His Majesty's Bed-chamber in waiting: Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address of the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, in Common Council assembled, consider it as our duty, at this important crisis of public affairs, to express to your Majesty the warmest assurances of our zeal and attachment to your person, family, and government.

Conscious of the benefits we derive from our excellent Constitution, and from your Majesty's paternal concern for the welfare of your people, we approach the throne with sentiments of unfeigned gratitude for the endeavours your Majesty has been graciously pleased to employ for uniting in the public service those who appear to be best qualified to form an efficient, firm, extended Administration, entitled to the confidence of your people, and calculated to put an end to the unhappy divisions which have so fatally postponed and obstructed the public business, at a period of such pressing emergency.

Attached to no party, our ardent wish is for the happiness and prosperity of your Majesty's reign, and for the establishment of such a strong and stable Government as shall put an end to those unhappy distractions which have filled the minds of your faithful subjects with the most serious alarm; and while we sincerely lament that your Majesty's endeavours have hitherto been ineffectual in promoting that union which you have called for, and which the House of Commons have pointed out, we beg leave humbly to express to your Majesty the just sense we entertain of your regard to the welfare of your kingdoms, in being graciously pleased to prevent still greater inconvenience to the public affairs, by declining to vacate the essential offices of executive Government, until such union can be effected upon fair and equal terms. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty of our firmest support in the just exercise of every prerogative intrusted to your Majesty, by our excellent Constitution.

That your Majesty may long reign in the hearts of a free, happy, and united people, is the fervent prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow.

Signed, and sealed with the common seal of the city, in their presence, and by their appointment, at Glasgow, the 9th day of March 1784.

PAT. COLQUHOUN, Provost.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *March* 19.

The Resolution, Trash, sailed from Newfoundland the 23d of November last, bound to Lisbon, and has not since been heard of.

The Dorothea Whilhelmina, Captain Suhr, from Cork for Bourdeaux, sailed the 7th of January, and has not since been heard of; she sailed in company with another Stettiner, for Bourdeaux, which was lost the 18th ult. near Rochelle.

The Endeavour, Apsey, from London to Barcelona, foundered the 23d of January last, in a violent gale of wind, near Cape Clear; the crew saved by a Danish ship, and landed at Malaga.

Letters received on Tuesday from Hamburg mention, that very few goods are saved out of the Fortuna, Captain Heldt, and as she has 12 feet water in her hold, it is feared that nothing more will be saved.

The James, Rothery, from Liverpool to Africa and back, overset and foundered in a gale of wind homeward bound.

The Myrtle, Hatchet, in going from Bencoolen to Tapanoly, met with bad weather, and in putting back to Bencoolen, was drove on shore near that place in 14 feet water.

Elsinore, Feb. 28. The 25th, wind ESE blowing fresh, with cloudy weather, and some thaws. 26th and 27th, little wind at SE, a great thaw with rain. This day a small breeze at NW, and a very strong frost; the Sound full of ice, and people crossing upon it to and from Sweden.

Elsinore, March 2. The 29th ult. wind at W and WSW blowing hard, with a strong thaw. The 1st instant, a stout breeze at N and WNW with frost, and much snow. This day little wind at WNW, with clear weather and frost; the ice begins to break up and drive out of the Sound.

Elsinore, March 6. The 3d instant, wind WNW, with cloudy weather, and thaw. The 4th, S and SSW, with a strong thaw, and rain. Yesterday, a moderate breeze at SW and WSW, with thaw and rain. This day, a stout gale at S and SSE, with fine clear weather and thaw. The Dantzig, Huntington, of and for Liverpool, who wintered here, sailed hence the 4th inst. The Sound is now full of drove ice.

The Betsey's Success, Storey, from Portsmouth to Plymouth, is drove on shore upon Tingmouth Bar, the goods saved, the vessel stranded.

HOUSE of LORDS,

FRIDAY, *March* 19.

RECEIVED and read a first time the convicts bill, and ordered it to be printed.

Read a second time the Scotch Protestants, Bradford poor, and Newhaven bridge bills.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE of COMMONS,

FRIDAY, *March* 19.

PASSED the militia bill.

Read a second time and committed the bill for the sale of Sir Ashton Lever's museum.

Went through in Committee, with amendments, the Chelsea Hospital bill. To be reported on Monday.

Agreed to the Lords amendments to the Mutiny bill.

Deferred the Ways and Means and Supply till Monday.

The order of the day being then read for the report of the amendments made in the Committee on the American trade,

Lord *Sheffield* said he was sorry to find it necessary to oppose the bill in its last stage; but the distrust of the Minister, which he had expressed on a former day, was greatly increased by the requisition, to have the extraordinary powers contained in it granted for so long a term as three months—at this period of the Session especially, it was very extraordinary: the present Solicitor-General had, no longer ago than last year, objected to it for more than three weeks. His Lordship trusted the House would not think any bill of the kind necessary; every measure in any degree complicated appeared to the ignorant extremely difficult; but when men would give themselves the trouble of a little enquiry and examination, that which seemed difficult would appear perfectly simple and easy. He was sure it would prove so, as to what was necessary to be done in regard to America; but if this was too much for the Minister, the [illegible] might have been thrown for the present into a bill. The Minister might [illegible] such alterations or omissions as his knowledge might suggest; any other minister would have studiously declined such extraordinary responsibility. Hitherto the friends of the Minister had for the ground of their confidence, that he had done nothing; he could not consider him in such a state of innocence. His Lordship stated several acts, by which he judged of the Minister, and said they ought to inspire every man with distrust, instead of confidence; that part of his conduct was highly impeachable. His Lordship stated a conversation; but the House being disorderly, little more was heard.

Sir *P. J. Clerke* said a few words against the alteration which had taken place with respect to the date of the powers which the bill entrusted with the Crown.

Mr *Chancellor Pitt* stated the urgency of the measure, which seeming to satisfy the House, the report was committed.

This business being over, Lord *Mahon* rose, and moved, that the report of the Committee on the bill to prevent bribery and corruption be committed.

Captain *Minchin* observed, that no man in the House had been more forward and decided in favour of chartered rights than the noble Lord who was the author of the present bill. He was astonished, therefore, that he, who had so strenuously insisted on the other doctrine, should ever have adopted this; as in his opinion the present bill went the complete length to deprive poor electors of the exercise of their constitutional rights: It seemed as if poverty in an elector was, according to the noble Lord's reasoning, an unpardonable crime. For his own part, he though very differently, and was one of those who saw no reason in the world why electors in such circumstances as had been described should be put to any improper expence in the exercise of what was their undoubted privilege. He mentioned a variety of cases in which the bill would operate as a hardship on several classes of individuals: And considering the question in this light, moved that the word *now* in the motion be left out, and the phrase *four months* be inserted in its room.

Lord *John Cavendish* agreed with the Hon. Gentleman, and added a great variety of very shrewd remarks, all tending

expose the absurdity and impropriety of adopting the bill in a law. It would be, he said, an embargo on the freedom of elections, and render the exercise of that valuable franchise impracticable to those whose circumstances in life would not permit them to be at the expence; and he should be sorry to see any system enacted which would lessen the power of the people, as the bill then before them, by abridging, undoubtedly would do.

Lord *Mahon* endeavoured to exculpate the bill from all those charges and challenged, its opposers to substantiate their allegations by a statement of facts. He attributed the exceptions made by the noble Lord who had spoken last, to the ignorance of the object which his bill went to secure, and of the law as it now stood respecting bribery and corruption. Many of his friends, he said, were of opinion, that expences should be allowed those who voted in elections. Whatever his ideas on that point were, and he had thought of it so much, that he was determined, some time or other, to take the sense of the House on it, the aim of the present bill was very different. He did not wish to proscribe defraying necessary and unavoidable expences, but only that no money should be given under that pretext: but he hoped the bill framed for that purpose was sufficiently oppressive.

Mr *Bower* declared himself against the whole bill, thinking the law against bribery and corruption, as it now stands, sufficiently severe.

The *Attorney-General* replied, stating what the law was in the particular case referred to by the preceding speaker.

Mr Eden, Lord North, and Mr Pitt then spoke, after which the question being put, whether the word *now* should stand part of the report, the House divided, and there appeared,

Ayes	—	70
Noes	—	49

A conversation then arose respecting the general principle of the bill, against which Mr Dempster exclaimed much. Sir William Dolben proposed adopting five shilling tickets, to be received from the hands of the returning officer alone, as being the most likely way to secure the expences of those who could not well afford defraying them, as well as to prevent their receiving any material advantage from this instance of their duty.

Sir William was opposed by Mr Foljambe, who stated, that in the county of York, for instance, some of these poor electors had above seventy miles to come, in which case it could not be expected they would be able to defray the expence of such a journey.

Several other members spoke, after which the report was committed, and the House adjourned.

From the London Papers, March 20.

LONDON.

We have the pleasure to hear the Prince of Wales is perfectly recovered from his late indisposition. He was attended by Sir John Elliot.

We are happy to hear that Lord Mansfield was so well recovered as to attend the House of Lords yesterday.

Mr Kenyon is appointed Master of the Rolls. Mr Pepper Arden succeeds him as Attorney-General and Chief Justice of Chester, and Mr Macdonald succeeds Mr Arden as Solicitor-General.

In case of a dissolution, Mr Pitt is to be a candidate to represent the University of Cambridge.

Lord Hood's friends have commenced a canvass for Westminster, as have also the friends of Mr Fox and Sir Cecil Wray.

This day Mr Pitt dined with the Directors of the East-India Company: the account which has appeared in various papers, stating that he dined with them on Wednesday last, was founded in error.

On Wednesday night the new-born daughter of Archibald Douglas, Esq; was baptized at his house, in Albemarle-street, by the name of Carolina Lucy; the sponsors were, the Duke of Buccleugh, the Marquis of Graham, and Lady Greenwich.

PRICE OF STOCKS, March 20.

Bank Stock, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 58 a 57¾.	Ditto New Ann. 57¼ a ½.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exchequer Bills, —
Long Ann. 17¼ a 9-16ths.	Navy Bills, 18¼ a ¼ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 12¼ a 5-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. —
India Stock, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
India Bonds paid, 17 disc.	Prizes, —

Ditto unpaid, — — — at DEAL, March 19. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 20.

"The town is in daily expectation of a dissolution of Parliament, a measure which is no longer thought doubtful. On Tuesday or Thursday it will certainly take place. Had it happened sooner, much time would have been gained for the dispatch of business. But if the animosities against the Coalition had not been spread and ripened by time, Ministry would not have entertained such confident hopes, as they now boast, of a great and decided majority in the next Parliament. After all, many are of opinion, that that majority will not by any means be so great as is generally expected. It appears that the tide already begins to flow with a less violent current. The counties, it is imagined by the friends of Mr Fox, will, sooner or later, and probably in a very short time, see the extreme danger of exalting the Royal prerogative above the privileges of the people represented in the House of Commons.

"Men of no party, and of a calm and dispassionate turn of thinking, do, many of them, consider the *present* (I am unwilling to say the *late*) political struggle as the most serious in our day; for, if it were admitted, they think that the Commons did wrong in their first resolves, the precedent to future and less upright Ministers than Mr *Pitt*, to retain ministerial situations in defiance of the representatives of the people, presents a prospect truly alarming. It will be difficult to settle this point between privilege and prerogative without shaking the constitution, and violating that mutual confidence between the different branches of it, which, as it has subsisted since the accession of the reigning family to the throne, may be considered as its present and only solid and permanent bans.

"You will doubtless have attended with some degree of alarm to the present fall in the price of stocks. Stocks had risen very considerably after the voting of the supplies, and the passing of the mutiny bill. Their late downfall is attributed to undoubted intelligence, that a fleet of six sail of the line, with as many regiments on board, have received orders to embark for India. The command of this naval armament, it is said, is given, or to be given, to Lord Hood.—I forbear to trouble you with the various anticipations concerning the elections in particular districts and burghs; only, Ministry give out, that Mr Fox will be turned out of Westminster, altho' not without a struggle; while it is expected by Opposition, that he will carry his election by a considerable majority."

The London Gazette, brought by this day's post, contains addresses to his Majesty from the Synod of Ulster—Inhabitants of Coventry—Tewkbury—Redruth—Cities of Coventry—Rochester—County of Edinburgh—and City of Glasgow.

Died, at Fort St George, in the East Indies, on the 28th September last, Major Donald Mackay, of the Honourable the East India Company's service, son of the late Robert Mackay of Islandhanda, Esq; and brother to the present Mr Mackay of Bighouse. His conduct as an officer, and benevolence as a friend, attracted the esteem of all who knew him in his lifetime, and now make his death greatly regretted.

Captain James Ferguson, late commander of his Majesty's ships Terrible and Egmont, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, in room of Rear-Admiral Hartwell deceased, an office worth six hundred pounds a-year. Captain Ferguson's gallant services in the two last wars; in particular, in Lord Rodney's first action in the West Indies, and with Admiral Barrington at St Lucia, merit this promotion; which does him the more honour, as it was granted him spontaneously, without solicitation.

Canvassing has already begun in different parts of Scotland, in the expectation of an immediate dissolution of Parliament. James Boswell, Esq; has declared himself, in certain event, candidate for the county of Ayr; for which, see an address to the Freeholders in this night's paper. Sir John Henderson, we are informed, has also offered himself for the county of Fife.

Yesterday se'ennight, the Freeholders, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Supply of the county of Aberdeen, voted a dutiful and loyal address to his Majesty, which was sent off to be presented by Alexander Garden of Troup, Esq; their representative in Parliament.

On Saturday night, a woman was committed to the prison of Aberdeen, on suspicion of child-murder.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 18.

"The Post-office bill, in which there is one clause to double the postage, and another to oblige the members to date their franks with the day of the month, has passed the Committee of the whole House.

"His Grace the Duke of Rutland has given 1000 l. to the poor of this city."

COUNTY OF AYR.

At the General Meeting for addressing his Majesty, Mr Hamilton of Sundrum, having been indisposed, came in late after Mr Boswell's address had been settled: But he declared his sentiments warmly against Mr Fox's East India bill; Said, if it had passed, we should have had an aristocracy as tyrannical as that of Venice; and produced the following address, which some other county would do well to adopt, as it is one of the most complete manifestoes on the subject:

"SIRE,

"WE, the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the shire of Ayr, humbly beg leave, at the present alarming period, to approach the Throne, with assurances of our firm and loyal attachment to your Majesty's [illegible] ment.

"Having beheld with anxious concern the late attempt to innovate upon the constitution of our country, we rejoice at the stop put to that dangerous measure by the House of Peers; and we sincerely thank your Majesty for the constitutional exertion of your Royal prerogative, in dismissing from your Councils those Ministers who had formed the daring and dangerous scheme of erecting, and vesting in themselves and their adherents, a power new and distinct from every other in the empire, armed and fortified by the extensive patronage of the East, founded on injustice to individuals, and upon the most open violation of your Majesty's prerogative.

"Whilst we would revere and support a virtuous House of Commons, acting on the great principles of public good, as the chief bulwark of the state, in the same proportion we must regret and detest a disappointed majority, acting apparently from factious and interested views, and sacrificing to those every public principle, by impeding for so long a time the most urgent business of the nation.

"With these sentiments, Sire, we must admire the patriotic use your Majesty has made of the powers vested in the Crown by our happy constitution; and, with these sentiments, we will support your Majesty with our lives and fortunes, in preserving unimpaired that constitution for which our fathers bled."

No Gentleman present was more steady in the Royal cause than Mr Hamilton of Grange, Advocate.

Major Brown of Knockmarloch, whose ancestor lent money to Charles I. the bond for which is still unpaid, shewed his loyalty in a conspicuous manner.

Nothing could exceed the manly and noble support given to the King and constitution by the Earl of Loudoun. The spirit of *James Mure Campbell* shone conspicuous. There was the love of liberty of the Commoner, united with the dignity of the Peer.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

THE proceedings of the Ayrshire Freeholders at their late meeting, with respect to addressing his Majesty, were undoubtedly very spirited. But the demon of absurdity and inconsistency seems to have seized their understandings, when they refused to vote thanks to their Representative, for his conduct in Parliament during the American war. I would ask these Gentlemen, did he not then act in conformity to *their* judgment, as well as his own? If he did, why withhold their thanks from him? If he did not, why did not they remonstrate with him to follow another line of conduct? If he was deaf to their remonstrances, which I suppose was not the case, how came they to re-elect a man who would pay no regard to the sentiments of so respectable constituents? If it shall be said, that the Majority of Freeholders approved of his conduct relative to the American war, and consequently re-elected him; it would seem to follow, that the late meeting did not speak the sentiments of the Majority of Freeholders; otherwise they surely would not act so absurd a part, as refuse thanks to their Representative for pursuing a line of conduct, of which they approved.

Edinburgh, March 23d, 1784. COMMON SENSE.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, March 23.—Betsey and Peggy, Robertson, from Berwick, with grain; Elisabeth, Henderson, from ditto, with ditto; Endeavour, Walker, from Thurso, with bark; Ann, Watts, from Yarmouth, with pease; Friendship, Scott, from Aberdeen, with wine, &c.; Ann, Seatton, from Kirkwall, with goods.—24. Robert, Geyler, from Shetland, with ditto; Free Mason, Morrison, from Drumoctie, with barley; Providence, Hutchison, from Burnham, with pease and barley; Adventure, Turnbull, from Rotterdam, with goods.—25. Lark, Alrsome, from Stockton, with cheese and oats; Jannet and Betsey, Leslie, from Berwick, with barley; Mary, Gatt, from Wisbeach, with grain; Firrett, Nurse, from Lynn, with barley and pease; Thomas and Sarrah, Air, from ditto, with ditto; William and John, Hunter, from Hull, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, March 20.—Lucy, Carson, from Liverpool, with goods.—21. Farquharson, Henry, from Campbeltown, with herrings.—22. Sisters, ——, from New-York, with goods.

SAILED, March 19.——Glasgow, Slater, for Kendale, with goods; Swallow, M'Kay, on a cruise; Chance, Duncan, for Irvine, in ballast; Mary, Maxwell, for Kirkcudbright, in ballast.—21. Alexander, Raside, for Jamaica, with goods.

ARRIVED AT ORANGEMOUTH, March 20.—Ann, Lyell, from Leith, with kelp; Grizel, Turnbull, from Alloa, with malt; Janet, Reid, from Dunbar, with grain.—21. Smart, Wilson, Lime-Kilns, with lime; Elly and Peggy, Murray, from Alemouth, with oats; Glasgow, Shaw, from Borrowstounness, with sundries.—22. Nelly, Mills, from Leith, with sundries.—23. True Blue, Rogers, from Anstruther, with wheat; Industrious Helen, Otty, from Berwick, with barley; Janet, Scotland, from Berwick, with pease and barley; Mary and Janet, Scotland, from Eymouth, with grain; Dispatch, Burges, from Borrowstounness, with sundries.

SAILED, March 20.—Catharine and Mary, Muirhead, for Alemouth, in ballast; Betty, Peatie, for Alloa, with wheat; Murray, Kincaid, for Borrowstounness, with herrings; Isobel and Christian, Craigie, for Alloa, with barley.—21. Greenock; Talbert, for Memel, in ballast; Jean, Brown, for Leith, with sundries.—22 Glasgow, Walker, for London, with goods; Mermaid, Bachop, for Lynn, with coals; Glasgow Packet, Smith, for Alloa, with yeast.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, March 19.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 44 s. a 55 s.	Boiling ditto, 34 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick. Beans, 26 s. a 28 s.
Rye, 26 s. a 28 s.	Small ditto, 30 s. a 31 s.
Oats, 15 s. a 23 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 28 s.
Barley, 22 s. a 33 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 38 s. a 42 s.	Fine Flour, 40 s. a 42 s.
Grey Pease, 29 s. a 31 s.	Second Sort, ditto.
White ditto, ditto.	Rape Seed, — per last

CLOVER SEEDS.

ALLAN, STEUART, and Company, have a quantity of exceeding fine RED and WHITE CLOVER SEED, and some SEED TARES for Sale.

LEITH, 24th March, 1784.

CLOVER AND RYE GRASS SEED.

JAMES BERTRAM, north side, Grassmarket, Edinburgh, has just got to hand from the proper Dutch and English markets, an excellent assortment of Red, White, and Yellow Clover Seed, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

As the demand for clover seed this season must be very great, owing to the uncommon scarcity and high price last year, whereby one fourth was not sown that was intended, the Public are therefore requested to send their orders as early as possible, while the prices are moderate.

He has also on hand a quantity of good Rye-grass Seed.

Commissions carefully answered.

A DOG LOST.

STOLEN or STAYED from Lasswade, some days ago, a Pointer, when he went off, was lame of one of his hind legs, and had a sore eye. Any person who will bring him to William Dickson distiller, Lasswade, or to the Hunt at Dalkeith, will be handsomely rewarded, by applying to the said William Dickson.

WANTED at WHITSUNDAY next,

For the Merchant Maiden Hospital,

A SCHOOLMASTER to teach English, according to the present improved methods received in the established English Schools of Edinburgh.

Those who are candidates will be examined in a comparative trial by a committee of the Governors at the Hospital, upon Monday the 12th of April; and it is expected they will bring proper certificates of their character; but no one will be elected who is not either married, or at least forty years of age.

An adequate salary will be given; and for particulars, apply to Bailie Gillespie, treasurer to the Hospital, at his shop, Luckenbooths.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Calder-house, near Mid-Calder, twelve miles west from Edinburgh, upon Monday the 29th day of March current,

Between 300 and 400 Scots Fir Trees, sixty years old. Also, some full grown Elm, Beech, and Ash Trees, and a quantity of Birch, about thirty-four years old.

The Trees are all of a good size, and excellent quality. They will be exposed to sale in several Lots. The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till all are sold off.

James Miller, at Calder-house, will show the timber, any time before the roup.

, Not to be repeated.

Country House and Farm to Let.

THE MANSION-HOUSE of JUSTICE-HALL, Offices, and Garden, with or without some grass or arable ground, for one or two years.—Entry immediately or at Whitsunday next. The House is in good repair, lies opposite to the 20 mile stone, south from Edinburgh, on the great road by Greenlaw, or Kelso, to London. The water of Leader, famous for trouting, runs through the farm, and the town of Lauder is about 5 miles distant. James Tait at the entry, will show the premises.

Also, the Farm of THREEBURNFORD, lying in the parish of Channelkirk, between Leader and Gala Waters, containing 300 acres of good dry sheep pasture. Great part is arable, and there are now 60 acres in tillage, or laid down in grass. The mansion house lately underwent a thorough repair, is very commodious, and fit to accommodate the proprietor of such a farm. A tenant may, upon adequate terms, have the present stock of sheep, which is thriving, and well adapted to the pasture, particular attention having been paid for several years to rearing the breed. Entry to this farm immediately, or at Whitsunday to the pasture, and Martinmas next to the town grass and arable ground. And the lease to be for such a term of years as can be agreed on.

Thomas Murdoch, the shepherd, will show this farm and the house.

For particulars of both sets, apply to Alexander Pierie writer, at his office, Parliament Close, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, being the fourth storey of Riddle's Land, Lawn-market, lately belonging to, and possessed by John Gordon, Esq; of Buthlaw.

The house is all well lighted, free of vermin, and consists of nine rooms, three whereof are to the street, two kitchens, three garrets, and three cellars, besides closets, pantries, and several other conveniencies. The house is at present occupied by two tenants, but may be used for the accommodation of one, as most of the other flats in the stair are.

For particulars as to the purchase, application may be made to Isaac Grant writer to the signet, in whose hands the title-deeds are, and who is authorised to conclude a bargain.

The house may be seen upon the Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

N. B. If the house is not soon sold, it will be Let for one or two families, as offerers shall occur.

Patent Looms
Damask and Diaper Table Linen.

WILLIAM CHEAP, Linen Manufacturer, begs leave to inform the Public, that he has now erected his new-invented and improved Damask and Diaper Looms; for the sole and exclusive use of which he has obtained his Majesty's letters patent; and that he now has for sale, at his warehouse, opposite the Fountain Well, large assortments of Damask and Diaper Linen, of the most elegant patterns, executed on the Patent Looms, in a very complete and superior manner.

He also continues to sell Shirtings, Sheetings, and a variety of other articles in the linen branch; and to weave coats of arms, or any other patterns, in damask or diaper, to these ladies or gentlemen who are pleased to employ him.

STIRLING-SHIRE.

A MEETING of the Landed Interest, respectable in number as well as property, having met at Edinburgh, took into their consideration a bill now depending in Parliament for increasing the salaries and emoluments of the Parish Schoolmasters in Scotland, unanimously resolved to oppose the said Bill passing into a law, till the sense of the counties should be known upon it. The Convener therefore desires a meeting of the Landholders of the county of Stirling, to meet at Stirling on Tuesday March the 30th, to give their sentiments on the above-mentioned bill.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. March 19, 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

THERE will be exposed to SALE, by public auction, pursuant to act of Parliament, in the Excise Warehouse, LEITH, on Friday the 26th of March instant, at twelve o'clock noon, The following Goods, which have been lately condemned as forfeited:

5500 libs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes, appraised at 6 s. 3 d. per lib.

1132 libs. of ditto, contained in ditto, at 6 s. per lib.

893 libs. of ditto, contained in ditto and other packages, from 5 s. 9 d. to 2 s. 9 d. per lib.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise Warehouse Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale at Leith.

NOTICE

To the Creditors of ALEXANDER GRAHAM and COMPANY, Merchants in Glasgow, and of ALEXANDER GRAHAM Merchant there.

THAT the personal estate of the said Alexander Graham and Company, and of Alexander Graham, having been sequestrated under the act passed in the 12th year of the reign of his present Majesty, the sequestration was lately renewed, with the addition of all lands and heritages belonging to the bankrupts, in virtue of the act passed in the last session of Parliament: That at a meeting of the creditors, held in terms of the statute, upon the 18th current, Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow was appointed interim factor on the sequestrated estate; and a general meeting of the creditors was appointed to be held upon Tuesday the 27th day of April next, in the house of Mrs Sheid vintner in Glasgow, at twelve o'clock at noon, for chusing a trustee, or succession of trustees, upon the estate: That the said Gilbert Hamilton having applied to the Sheriff-Depute of the county of Lanark, in terms of the statute, he appointed Monday the 29th of March current, Monday the 5th, Monday the 12th, and Monday the 19th of April next, as the four diets for the examination of the bankrupts, in the Sheriff Court House of the County of Lanark, at Glasgow.

The said Gilbert Hamilton does therefore hereby intimate the sequestration, the General Meeting for chusing a trustee, and the diets fixed for the examination of the bankrupts; and he requests the Creditors to be present at the examination, that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions as shall be judged of importance, for rendering the discovery and surrender of the bankrupts estate more complete. (Signed) GILBERT HAMILTON.

NOTICE.

ROBERT DICKSON Ironmonger in Glasgow, and wife of R.O. Christian Hepburn, only child of the deceased James Hepburn merchant in Glasgow, one of his creditors, the Lord Ordinary, officiating on the bills, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said Robert Dickson, wherever situated; and appointed his creditors to meet at Glasgow, and within the house of Mrs Buchanan vintner, King's-street, upon Thursday the first of April next, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon said sequestrate estate; and granted commission to the Sheriff-depute of Lanarkshire, or his substitutes, and failing them, to any of the Magistrates of Glasgow, to attend said meeting, with the usual powers; and whereof this intimation is given, in terms of the statute of the 23d of his present Majesty.

NOTICE to Mr CROSBIE's CREDITORS.

THE price of Mr Crosbie's estate being payable at Whitsunday next, the creditors, whose debts were contracted before the 30th of August, 1780, being the date of the trust deed, are desired, as soon as possible, to lodge with William Dick, writer to the signet, the trustee, the grounds of their respective debts, and oaths on the verity thereof, in order that matters may be prepared for a division.

EARL OF ELGIN'S LIME WORKS,
AT CHARLESTOWN, BY DUNFERMLINE.

AS the Burning of Lime is now commenced at this work, the Public may depend on a ready supply, to any extent, from this date till Martinmas next, of the following articles, at the under-mentioned customary prices, viz.

LIMESHELLS at ninepence halfpenny per boll, with a penny on every ten bolls in name of shipping charge; making nett four pounds Sterling for every hundred bolls, put free on board a ship in this harbour.

SLACKED LIME at Fourpence per boll, or Six Shillings per chalder of eighteen bolls, free on board.

LIMESTONE at Sixpence per cart, or Eighteenpence per ton, with the usual charges, free on board.

Shipmasters may depend on all possible dispatch, and they will receive civil usage, and impartial justice.

Customers of every denomination, as well absent as present, who may be pleased to favour the work, may expect impartial and honourable treatment.

Letters and commissions addressed, as usual, to John Grant at Charlestown, by Dunfermline, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality; and it will be exceedingly kind if purchasers, who have never yet addressed orders to the work, but who may have occasion to do it, are so good as signify their proper address, that letters may reach them in safety. John Grant, the manager, begs an offer of public thanks to the numerous customers of this work, for every past favour, hoping, that by an impartial conduct he will merit their future favours.

Office at Charlestown, March 6. 1784.

FARM TO LET.

UPON Thursday the 8th of April next, betwixt the hours of twelve and two in the afternoon, There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the house of George Jafron at Crofstown of Aberlemno, half way between Brechin and Forfar, A LEASE for fourteen years, and crops after Whitsunday, upon the Town and Lands of KIRKTOWN of ABERLEMNO.

There is upon this Farm a well frequented mill, for which no rent is paid, having been built by the former tenant after his entry. There is also a good steading of houses upon the farm, to which the purchaser will get entry at Whitsunday, and he may also enter immediately to the labouring of the land.

James Crail, at Kirktown, will show the Farm, and for further particulars, those intending to purchase may apply to John Sievewright, writer in Brechin.

HIGH-COLOURED ORANGES,
FOR MARMALADE.

JUST arrived from St Lucar, in the Prince William Captain Ramsay, A Parcel of SEVILLE ORANGES and LEMONS, in chests and half chests: To be sold for ready money.

Apply to John Walker and Co. merchants, Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their Warehouse in Leith.

N. B. To be had by applying as above, Xerry and Sherry Wines, of the best quality, in butts and half butts.

Subscription to TOLLS in ROXBOROUGHSHIRE
To be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Council House of Jedburgh, upon Tuesday the 30th of March instant, TWO SHARES of 100 Guineas each, in the Subscription for the High Roads in the county of Roxburgh. These shares intitles the possessor to interest in the Tolls arising from the said roads, which are Set, so as to yield more than five per cent. of the debts for which they are assigned.

For further particulars, apply to David Brown writer in Melrose, or to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

PREMIUMS ON THE FISHERY.

TRUSTEES-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, MARCH 22d, 1784.

THE Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, do hereby advertise, That they are to give the under-mentioned premiums, in the year 1784, for promoting the fisheries of COD, LING, and TUSK, and SUN or SAIL FISH, on the coast of Scotland, viz.

To the person or company, whose vessel of *thirty* tons burden, or upwards, fitted out or freighted for the fishing at their own risk and expence, shall take and cure the greatest quantity of Cod, Ling, and Tusk, in proportion to the number of men employed, L. 60 0 0

For the second greatest quantity, 50 0 0

For the third greatest quantity, 40 0 0

For the fourth greatest quantity, 30 0 0

And for the fifth greatest quantity, 20 0 0

To the person or Company, whose vessel or boat of *any burden*, fitted out and freighted at their own risk and expences, either from the Main Land or any one of the Western Isles, shall, from the Sun or Sail fish caught, make the greatest quantity of oil, L. 15 0 0

For the second greatest quantity, 10 0 0

For the third greatest quantity, 7 0 0

For the fourth greatest quantity, 6 0 0

For the fifth greatest quantity, 5 0 0

For the sixth greatest quantity, 4 0 0

For the seventh greatest quantity, 3 0 0

L. 250 0 0

Persons intending to compete for these premiums, (excepting such as reside in any of the Isles) must lodge in this Office, on or before the 15th of May next, an intimation of their intention so to do, specifying the name and burden of the vessel, with the number of hands, boats, and hooks, to be employed. And the Master of every competing vessel, upon sending to this office, will receive a book wherein his journal and observations are to be entered.

When the fishing season is over, or before the 1st March 1785, every competitor for the premium upon Cod, Ling, and Tusk, must return to this Office the said journal-book, properly filled up, with an affidavit before a Magistrate or Justice of Peace, subjoined as to the truth thereof; and, at the same time, there must be transmitted a certificate under the hand of the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs at the port to which the vessel return, *of the burden of the vessel, the precise number of hands and boats which have been employed, and the number and weight of the different sorts of fish caught and cured, (mentioning whether or not the heads of the fish be included in the weight,)* and in case of their having caught any Sun or Sail Fish, *the number of gallons of oil made therefrom.* And every competitor who fails to lodge his journal and affidavit, and the Custom-House certificate here, on or before the foresaid 1st March 1785, will be debarred from the premium.

quired from the Masters or outfitters of boats there for the Sun or Sail fishery; and an affidavit by the Master, together with a certificate under the hand of the Minister of the parish to which he belongs, lodged here before the said *1st March* 1785, will be held as evidence of the quantity of oil, (the number of gallons being specified) made from the Sun or Sail fish taken by each boat.

The Trustees are likewise to give two premiums of 10 l. and 5 l. to the Masters of the competing vessels, who shall keep the most accurate journals of their procedure, and give the most satisfactory account of any new fishing ground, or shall point out distinctly any practicable improvement which can be made upon the present mode of prosecuting the fishery. But they reserve to themselves a power of withholding either or both of the premiums, in case it shall appear to them, that none of the journals have sufficient merit in these respects.

By order of the Board,

ROBT. ARBUTHNOT, Secr.

N. B. The gainers of the premiums for 1783, will be advertised very soon.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.
PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and Sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had,

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Master,

Now taking in goods at the birth in Leith harbour, and will sail the 8th of April.

The Star has good accommodation for passengers.—The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Master,

Now at the Birth at Leith, taking in goods for London, and will be clear to sail 5th of April.

The Ship has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Master at the Exchange Coffeehouse, or at Mrs Hay's, foot of Queen's Street, Leith.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,

THE SHIP FRIENDSHIP,

JOHN M'ADAM Master,

IS now ready to take goods on board at Greenock and will be clear to sail the 25th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to Mr William Donald merchant, Glasgow, or John Stewart merchant, Greenock.

The Friendship is a fine large ship, about four months old, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

SOAP WORK and UTENSILS.
UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 1st of April 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

One Sixth Part of a Scots Acre of GROUND, or thereby, formerly part of the garden ground of the lands of Croftangry, lying within the parish of Canongate, and sheriffdom of Edinburgh, with the whole Houses and Buildings lately erected thereon by Boggie, Morrison, and Co. of late soapboilers at Abbeyhill, with the whole Utensils and others in these buildings used by that Company in their business of soapboiling.

The ground, houses, and utensils, may be seen any time before the sale, by applying to Mr Swinton wright at Abbeyhill; and an inventory of the particulars, with the articles and conditions of roup, by applying to Patrick Copland writer, at Durie's Office Edinburgh.

TENEMENTS IN LEITH FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within Gibb's Coffeehouse on the shore of Leith, on Saturday the 27th day of March instant, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

That Large TENEMENT, lying at the head of the Broad wynd Leith, with the cellars, Cooperage yard, area, and whole pertinents, extending on the east to Quality-street, as presently possessed by Robert Croket, cooper in Leith, and his sub-tenants.

As also, that Tenement and Pertinents lying opposite to the Smith and Wright factory, in St Anthon's, near the foot of the Walk, as presently possessed by Miss Angillie in Leith and others.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale, to be seen in the hands of John Patison, Town-Clerk of Leith.

A HOUSE, GARDEN, & OFFICE-HOUSES,

On the west side of George's Square, to be LET for one or more years from Whitsunday next,

THAT Large HOUSE on the West Row of the said Square, which belonged to, and was possessed by, the late Commissioner Lockhart, and now by Lady Glassford, consisting of the following particulars.

On the ground floor, a good kitchen, four rooms, and a large wine cellar with catacombs within the house, three other cellars without the house, in a large back court, with a lander built upon it, and a pump well of good water, and behind the court a large garden, neatly laid out, and planted with fruit-trees, shrubs, and flowers. On the first floor, a handsome dining-room, two other rooms and two closets, and a drawing room remarkably elegant, being 32 feet in length, 23 feet in breadth, and 16 feet in heigthh. On the second floor, a large front room, two handsome bed-chambers, and two closets. On the third floor, three good bed-chambers, and two large closets; and on the garret storey, two fine rooms, and a large closet, besides presses and other conveniences. As also a coach-house and stable with four stalls, and a hay loft, situated near the house. The whole premisses are new, and fitted up in the best manner, and will be seen every Tuesday and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of ROSEHAUGH, lying in the

parish of Spynie, and shire of Elgin.

These lands contain in whole about 184 acres, 132 of which are arable, of an exceeding good soil, and the remainder pasture; the whole capable of great improvement. They are held of a subject superior, and the present free rent is [illegible]. The lands are presently set from year to year, except a small part which [illegible] for being broke up with great enclosures, and may, with the garden, house, &c. be entered to at any time.

For further particulars, apply to William Grant, Esq; of Grantsgreen, near Elgin, or Alexander Naime writer in Edinburgh.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, the Lands and Estate of RATHAILLET, lying in the parish of Kilmeny and county of Fife.

The Estate consists of upwards of 600 acres of land, the greatest part of which is arable, and of most excellent soil. It is set in lease, of which there are fifteen years to run after Martinmas next, at the yearly rent of 315 l. Sterling. The arable part of the estate is inclosed, either with ditches and hedges, or with stone walls, lately built and very sufficient. The other part of the lands is either covered with planting, which is very valuable, or affords excellent pasture for sheep.

There is a neat Mansion-house upon the Estate, with a large Garden, and a fine farm steading lately built, and in very good condition. The purchaser will have right to vote for a Member of Parliament, for the county of Fife.

For further particulars, apply to George Imlach writer in Edinburgh, or Professor Brown at St Andrews.

A Seat for a Gentleman.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 31st day of March curt. between four and five afternoon, (the day being changed for the accommodation of offerers),

The Estate of HUNTINGTON and MARRYHATTON,

in the parishes of Haddington and Gladsmuir, and county of Haddington, consisting of about 223 Scots acres, upon which is a large and commodious Mansion-house, with suitable office-houses, garden, and other conveniencies for the accommodation of a genteel family, pleasantly situated within two miles of Haddington, and fourteen of Edinburgh.

The Estate is all inclosed; has a good deal of thriving timber upon it, already of considerable value. The whole, except two small inclosures, have been laid in grass, and pastured for [illegible] for being broke up with great enclosures, and may, with the garden, house, &c. be entered to at any time.

For the encouragement of offerers the premisses will be exposed at 6000 l.

Private offers will be acceptable; and John Smith, writer to the signet, has power to conclude a bargain, and give possession.

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